



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 2, 1877.

News of the Day.

On account of unpaid wages due the laborers building the Kansas Central Narrow Gauge Railroad, a strike was commenced last week. Sheriff Williams, of Jackson county, Kansas, left Leavenworth, Kansas, on Saturday last to restore order. On reaching the end of the road beyond Circleville, the strikers received the posse with yells and abuse which was followed by a pistol shot. The strikers were not intimidated by shots fired over their heads, and their leader, Wm. Hartman, fired two shots from his revolver. The posse returned Hartman's fire, when he was fatally wounded. Capt. Touch, the leader of the posse, was arrested at Circleville and again at Holton, but released on giving bail for his appearance. The strikers would not let the train return to Leavenworth and surrounded the hotel at Holton, where the posse took refuge, but no further violence was committed.

A dispatch from Little Rock says:—United States Marshal Torrance has just made a successful raid on a gang of illicit distillers operating along the Missouri line. Deputy Marshal Woodward, in charge of a posse, on Thursday last captured two stills, destroyed a large amount of mash, beer and raw whiskey, and arrested four men. While on the way to a position in Sharp county, where he intended leaving the prisoners under guard preparatory to making other arrests, he was attacked by twenty friends of the prisoners, but after a sharp fight, in which one of the attacking party was killed and others wounded, he succeeded in driving off his assailants and bringing in his prisoners. They were brought before Commissioner Goodrich for examination yesterday, and in default of bail were committed to jail.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slater was for several years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for a while stationed in Brooklyn. A few months ago he left that denomination and became a Congregationalist, and took charge of the Park Congregational Church in Brooklyn. He probably, says the New York Herald, had no reason to suppose his brethren and former associates in the church of his childhood had any other than kindly feelings toward him. His knowledge better now. Last Monday he visited among the brethren, and on a Sunday, an unchallenged, passed the doorkeeper and took a seat among the congregation. The president of the meeting called the doorkeeper to order Mr. Slater out again. He was so ordered, and he left, highly indignant and grossly insulted.

The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, extending from Louisville to Mount Sterling, and from Louisville to Cincinnati, was sold by order of Chancellor Bruce, yesterday. A syndicate representing second mortgage bondholders and floating creditors purchased the line for \$731,000, subject to three mortgages, one in favor of the city of Louisville for \$300,000, another in favor of George Knight & Co. for \$700,000, and a third in favor of Norvin Green and others amounting to \$3,000,000. The road is an unusually prosperous one.

This is the second day of the fall meeting of the American Jockey Club. The first race was for a purse of \$400. Winners of \$1,000 to carry 5 lbs. extra; beaten maidens allowed if four years old or less 7 lbs.; if five years old or more 12 lbs., one mile. The starters were Glen Dudley, Viceroy, Diamond, Exploding, Vermont and Durango. In the betting Glen Dudley was the favorite. The race was easily won by Viceroy by three lengths ahead of Diamond, who was half a length ahead of Vermont, and the rest close up. Time, 1:47.

By the debt statement issued yesterday it appears that the reduction during September was \$3,882,524.80, and since the 1st of July \$3,870,963.39. The coin in the Treasury, less coin certificates, is \$31,154,543.40, which is nearly \$47,000,000 more than at the same date last year. This increase in coin and the reduction of the gold premium from 110 to 105 marks the progress made towards resumption during the year.

In Hartford, Conn., the democrats elected the entire ticket yesterday by majorities ranging from 250 to 500. There are charges of extensive fraud in several wards. By the new law a minority representation is secured in the wards of select men assessors. The vote in the State on the two Constitutional amendments was light, but both are probably carried. The first prohibited extra compensation to public officers. The second prohibited towns aid to railroads.

One death and fifteen new cases of yellow fever were reported at Fernandina yesterday. Mrs. Kydd, of New York, member of the Sanitary Commission, is among the new cases. The weather is very unfavorable, and medical assistance has been solicited from Jacksonville and Charleston. It is reported that there were four deaths from yellow fever at Port Royal, S. C., yesterday, and that a number of citizens have left that place.

A workmen's demonstration occurred at Wilkesbarre, Pa., yesterday, the occasion being the release from prison under bail of Bovey and Harrison, leaders of the mob during the recent riots, who have been imprisoned at Pittsburgh. They were escorted through the streets by 1,200 workmen. A large meeting was held afterwards.

By the caving in of an embankment in Brownsville, Ala., Sunday evening, John Lawrence, a white boy, was suffocated, and two others badly injured. They were digging sand from the bank at the time of the accident.

Miss Mattie Davis, 21 years of age, on Monday last while laboring under aberration of mind, shot and instantly killed herself in Wynnton, Georgia.

A large mountain fire is raging in the highlands near Breakneck, N. Y. It has consumed one hundred cords of wood belonging to Geo. Wade. Sixty men were fighting it last night. Mrs. Eliza Mosher, mother in law of the late Hugh Caperton, died at her residence, in Georgetown, last Saturday evening, aged 81 years.

The miners of the Riverside Coal Company accepted a ten per cent. advance and all the colliers of that company are working to-day.

Indian Affairs.

The final conference with the Indian delegation took place yesterday at the White House. The Indians had abandoned their warlike costumes and were dressed as citizens. Spotted Tail said he had picked out Wounded Knee Creek as the spot for his agency, and he wanted his clothing and supplies sent there. He and his people wanted time to sell the property they have where they now live, but would move in the spring or any time after that. He repeated his former statements as to their wants—a big school house, English teachers, a Catholic priest, those who wear black gowns, and seeds, and cattle with short horns. The chiefs also wanted about forty dollars a piece to buy things for their women and children, overcoats, and for each a trunk to hold their clothing. Red Cloud made similar requests, and indicated White River for his agency. The President in response repeated his former statement that the goods intended for them would not be moved from the Missouri river. He said General Crook would assist them to move, and in the spring they could select their reservations. The Secretary of the Interior would satisfy their wants as far as possible. He then shook hands with them, and they departed apparently well satisfied. The proposed location of their reservations is satisfactory to the Government. They will receive a small amount of money and suitable clothing before leaving the city about Wednesday next.

The Eastern War.

A Belgrade dispatch says:—"It is most positively depicted in official circles that Serbia has already resolved upon warlike action. However, it is thought probable the final resolution of the Serbian Government will mainly depend upon the communication of the newly appointed Russian agent, who has just arrived."

The Russian Telegraphic Agency prints a Bucharest dispatch which declares that mediation is impossible. A solution of the question between Russia and Turkey must be sought for on the battlefield. Diplomacy may intervene later. The same dispatch says Gen. Todleben succeeds Gen. Zoff as Chief of Staff to the Prince of Romania before Pleva.

Another Bucharest dispatch says the Czarist visited Gory Studen to attend a council of war as to whether the bulk of the Russian army should winter in Bulgaria or Romania. A St. Petersburg dispatch says the report that petitions are being signed requesting the Emperor to return home is untrue. Uninvited offers of mediation would be regarded almost as a national insult.

It is not the painter Verestehin, but his brother, who was killed at Pleva.

A special from Belgrade says:—"Since the arrival of the new Russian Consul General and Romania's Extraordinary Serbian intervention is regarded as quite certain. It is said that this question has been decided in Cabinet councils. Troops have again been ordered to the frontier, and officers and surgeons have been ordered to rejoin their regiments within three days. Ammunition and provisions are being sent to the border. The Kragujevac arsenal is working day and night."

The London Times correspondent at Vienna says the resolution is to ask the Porte to withdraw her troops concentrated near the frontier. As a refusal of this demand is almost inevitable, it is believed in Belgrade that Serbia will be ready to take the field by the date announced at the Russian headquarters, namely, the 15th instant. Here, however, but little importance is attributed to these fits and starts in the policy of Serbia, the conviction prevailing that this policy will ultimately be regulated not by what passes at Belgrade, but by what happens at the seat of war. It is by no means impossible that Serbia, despite the excitement of Russia, will await the result of the operations before Pleva.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch to the Times, dated Oct. 1st, says:—"There is no news from Pleva." By the above it will be seen that the reported repulse of a Russo-Romanian attack by Osman Pasha, as telegraphed to the Standard from Sofia, Sunday evening, is not confirmed.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says that only 800 rifles were seized in Transylvania. The projected raid into Romania was a scheme of a few enthusiasts and adventurers, and had no connection with the Hungarian popular sympathy for Turkey.

General Convention of the Episcopal Church.

The Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America will assemble to-morrow in Boston. This Council is composed of two bodies, one known as the "House of Bishops," composed of all the diocesan and missionary Bishops in the American Episcopal Church, and the other, known as the "House of Clerical and Lay Deputies," consisting of four clergymen and four laymen from each diocese. The two houses, acting in conjunction, legislate for the Episcopal Church within the limits of the United States, but can make no alteration in the constitution of the Church or in its liturgy and sacred offices, unless the same has been adopted by one Convention, submitted to all the dioceses for their approval or disapproval, and afterwards finally ratified at another triennial session of the General Convention. There are now fifty-five regularly organized dioceses in the United States, which, by the law of the Lower House, or House of Deputies, of four clerical and four lay members, making eight representatives for each, or three hundred and sixty delegates in all. The House of Bishops has now on its roll sixty-one members, of whom forty-five are Bishops of dioceses, three Assistants in dioceses, nine missionary Bishops in charge of jurisdictions within the limits of the United States, three holding episcopal jurisdiction in foreign lands and one missionary Bishop without a jurisdiction.

Among the matters of interest to be considered at this meeting is a proposition to divide the country into provinces, and commit to each province the general legislation required by the needs of each, reserving to the action of the General Convention matters of common concern to the whole American Church.

Also, an amendment to article 5 of the Constitution, which provides for the creation of missionary jurisdictions within the limits of dioceses already existing. As the article now stands a new diocese may be formed within the limits of an old diocese upon the consent of that diocese and of its Bishop, and provided the support of the Bishop shall be secured by a satisfactory endowment. The amendment provides for the establishment of a missionary jurisdiction in the same way.

Also, a proposition to change the title of the Church by dropping the word "Protestant."

China and Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The mail steamship China, which arrived to-night from China and Japan, brings advices from Hong Kong August 30th, Shanghai September 1st, and Yokohama September 9th. The Canton river has broken through its embankment and flooded miles of country, destroying vast crops. Several cases of piracy on the route between Hong Kong and Canton are reported. In one instance the plunder amounted to \$30,000. The Chinese government contemplates a partial postal service to be organized and managed by foreigners in the customs department. Postage stamps, it is said, have already been ordered from England. A Chinese steamship company is to be subsidized for carrying the mails along the coast. The cholera continues to devastate many towns on the coast, and in the interior. A Chinese lawyer named Clay was recently admitted to the bar in London after obtaining much reputation and influence at home. The Viceroy consulted him and the government entrusted all legal questions to his consideration. He has been offered the secretaryship of the London legation but declined it. The U. S. ship Ranger is now at Hong Kong on her way to Japan. China is making extensive preparations for representation in the Paris Exposition. Great astonishment was excited by a successful raid of a small rebel band upon Kagoshima on the 23d of Sept. After the battles at Nobokka last month everybody believed the revolt had collapsed. Saigo, however, with three or four hundred followers, broke through the Imperial army lines and made a rapid dash southward. By incessant negligence, the result of over confidence, Kagoshima was left entirely undefended. The insurgents easily obtained possession of the government buildings and drove out the few officials stationed there. This event is characterized as a disaster, but is acknowledged to be a great disgrace, and it will entail renewed and large expenditures. The latest advices from the seat of war represent the rebel forces as insignificant, and the whole affair a mere flash of dying desperation, but the government is exasperated at Saigo's persistence in merely wasting human life when all his chances have long been over, and it is feared that if captured now the intention of dealing mildly with him may be abandoned.

[Note.—Since the above was written information has come by telegraph from China that the rebellion has collapsed.] The U. S. ships Tennessee, Monocacy and Alert are now in the port of Yokohama. The Tennessee soon sails for home. The Ranger is expected from China.

From the Rio Grande.

A Fort Clark special says:—"Col. Shafter crossed the Rio Grande yesterday with six hundred men and two Gatling guns, to extricate Bullis from his dangerous position. One thousand Mexicans left Piedras Negras, Saragosa and Villa Nueva to-day. Their destination is unknown." The latest specials from the Rio Grande give no information of a collision between the Mexican and Federal troops, although it is thought that Shafter and Bullis have had an engagement with the Indians on Mexican soil. Reinforcements have been sent to Shafter. There are now eight companies of United States troops on the Mexican side of the river. Gen. Falcon, commanding the Mexican forces at Piedras Negras, has ordered his officers to keep on the trail of the Americans until they recross the river.

Another dispatch from Fort Clark says:—"One thousand Mexicans had already left the town of Piedras Negras, Saragosa and Villa Nueva on a secret expedition. It is believed that the Mexicans consider that the present opportunity presents an admirable chance to retaliate for the pressure made by the United States authorities at the affair at Rio Grande City."

These reports clearly point to a hostile meeting, and the fact that the United States forces now on Mexican soil are in some danger has naturally created considerable excitement among the people here and at other points along the frontier, for the question of stopping these raids by Indian and Mexican marauders is one which interests all classes of the community. If our troops are assailed they will no doubt, give a good account of themselves, even though the forces brought against them may be superior in numbers for the moment under Col. Shafter are under excellent discipline. By to-morrow we shall doubtless have definite information from the scene of operations. A dispatch from San Antonio says: General Ord received a telegram to-night from Hagle Pass announcing that it was currently reported and believed at that place that the American troops under Lieutenant Bullis had been pretty roughly handled in their encounter with the Mexican troops from Saragosa. Indeed, it appears from the advices of Gen. Ord that there is no doubt that Lieutenant Bullis did have a fight and lost several men and horses.

Nothing positive has been heard from either Col. Shafter or Lieutenant Bullis, as neither of these officers have sent any dispatches, the reason being, in all probability, that they were not in a position to do so, their line of communication having been cut off. The latest special to the San Antonio Herald makes the startling statement that Lieutenant Bullis lost nearly all of his men while engaged in the desperate task of cutting his way through the lines of his opponents, and also that Col. Shafter had been surrounded by a force of 1,000 Mexicans.

It is only proper to say that neither of these statements are confirmed or even hinted at in the dispatches received by Gen. Ord, and they are considered by him to be merely sensational rumors. In fact, such is the character of all the non official intelligence at hand, but the military authorities, including Gen. Ord, have no doubt whatever that Lieutenant Bullis was roughly treated by the Mexicans, who opposed his movements, but they are unwilling to believe this story of disaster and danger to both bodies of our troops.

The excitement manifested here during the day has in no way abated, but on the contrary, is on the increase, as grave fears are entertained by the people for the safety of the United States forces now on the other side of the border. Both Col. Shafter and Lieut. Bullis are, however, brave and experienced officers, and it is to be sincerely hoped that the rumors of disaster and danger are exaggerated.

Foreign News.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs:—"It was rumored last night that the Duke de Broglie and M. Berthaut had resigned from the French Cabinet. This report, for the present, at least, is unfounded, but the alarm which it created was very remarkable. The apprehension of a forcible coup d'etat by the Government is so great here that the resignation of the Duke de Broglie and certain of his colleagues, who are known to be opposed to such measures, would be considered as a preface to a violation of law, though it is hard to tell in whose interest such a violation would be. I know, from a perfectly trustworthy source, that the Emperor disapproves of the Government's course since the 16th of May last. The Prince Imperial is also said to have lately expressed a similar disapproval to an interviewer. He declared he would not throw impediments in the way of a regular government. It is certain that the opinion of the Cabinet itself is divided. Some of its members think of a coup d'etat, and the non-partisan conservatives contemplate a dissolution. But, I repeat, with the certainty of truth, that the Senate will not support a dissolution simply to help the Government."

A Brussels dispatch says:—"The Prince Imperial has left Belgium."

A dispatch from Havana says:—"Senor Castello, with his son, surrendered to the Spanish authorities on the 27th ultimo. Both were prominent persons in the insurrection. Senor Castello was Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Cuban Government, and his son aide-de-camp of General Maximo Gomez. Rumors of peace are daily taking more shape, and a proximate peace is generally expected."

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A telegram from Paris states that the radical newspaper, Mot d'Ordre, which has been sentenced for publishing Henri Rochford's articles, has ceased publication, and will be succeeded by a new radical organ named La Revue.

The same dispatch says:—"A letter from the Republican Committee for promoting M. Grey's candidature for the Chamber of Deputies in the 9th arrondissement is published, formally nominating M. Grey to the place filled by the late M. Thiers, as head of the French democratic party, and leader of the 363."

Note.—Victor Hugo is honorary and M. Gambetta Acting President of the above mentioned Committee.

A NEW CLASS OF STRIKERS.—The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says:—"In Lincoln and the adjoining counties in Mississippi a strike has commenced, not for higher wages, but lower prices. The farmers have combined against the merchants. Their complaint is the latter charge them 50 per cent. profit on the supplies advanced on crops, and this is exorbitant. They insist, too, that a pound of cotton should buy a pound of bacon, and on this basis demand 15 cents for their cotton, and absolutely refuse a lower rate. The merchants claim they charge their customers no higher per centage than the amount settled upon at the beginning of the year by both parties—that is, that the supplies should be furnished on twelve months' credit. They say that it costs them 25 per cent. on their investment to do business on a credit; that their losses on cotton taken in settlement is fully ten per cent., so that even 20 50 per cent. advance on the price of goods furnished gives them only 15 per cent. net profit, and is exorbitant. Thus the two parties make no statements. The planters do not believe the business men, so they have agreed on a strike. They already have a strong combination, and it is growing."

The United States Senate.

The following roll of the Senate, showing at a glance the political classification of that body, will be of interest at this time, in view of the organization of the new Congress:—

DEMOCRATS.	RADICALS.
John T. Morgan, Ark.	Geo. B. Spencer, Ala.
A. H. Garland, Ark.	S. W. Dorsey, Mo.
Chas. W. Jones, Pa.	S. B. Conover, Fla.
W. McDonald, Ind.	O. P. Morton, Ind.
L. Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	B. K. Bruce, Miss.
Francis Kernan, N. Y.	R. Conkling, N. Y.
Allen G. Thurman, Ohio	Stanley Matthews, Ohio
O. C. Grover, Oregon	J. H. Mitchell, Oregon
W. A. Wallace, Pa.	Donald Cameron, Pa.
W. W. Eaton, Conn.	J. B. Chaffee, Conn.
W. H. Barnum, Conn.	H. M. Teller, Cal.
Thos. F. Bayard, Del.	W. B. Allison, Iowa
Ed. S. Salisbury, Del.	S. K. Kirkwood, Iowa
John B. Gordon, Ga.	John J. Ingalls, Kansas
B. H. Hill, Ga.	P. B. Plunk, Kansas
Thos. McGraw, Ky.	Hannibal Hamlin, Me.
James B. Beck, Ky.	Jas. G. Blaine, Me.
G. R. Dennis, Md.	H. L. Dawes, Mass.
W. P. White, Md.	G. F. Hear, Mass.
H. D. Armstrong, Mo.	S. J. R. McMillan, Minn.
Ed. Cockrell, Mo.	Wm. Windom, Minn.
Thos. F. Randolph, N. J.	A. S. Paddock, Neb.
J. K. Mitchell, N. J.	Allen Saunders, Neb.
A. S. Merriam, N. C.	Jno P. Jones, Nev.
M. W. Ransom, N. C.	Wm. Sharon, Nev.
J. B. Bailey, Tenn.	B. Wadleigh, N. H.
Ed. Harris, Tenn.	E. H. Ricker, N. H.
Samuel Cox, Texas.	H. B. Anthony, R. I.
Richard Coke, Texas.	A. B. Burdick, R. I.
John W. Johnston, Va.	Geo. F. Edmunds, Vt.
R. K. Withers, Va.	J. S. Morrill, Vt.
H. H. Davis, W. Va.	T. C. Howe, Wis.
Frank Heford, W. Va.	A. Cameron, Wisc.
	A. Sargent, Cal.
	J. O. Glesby, Ill.
	J. T. Patterson, S. C.
	T. W. Ferry, Mich.

Democrats.....33 Radicals.....37

INDEPENDENTS.

Newton Booth, California.

David Davis, Illinois.

J. P. Christianity, Michigan.

CONTINGENT SEATS.

J. B. Kettis, Louisiana, democrat.

W. P. Kellogg, Louisiana, republican.

W. T. Spotted, Louisiana, democrat.

James Lewis, Louisiana, republican.

M. J. Butler, South Carolina, democrat.

B. T. Corbin, South Carolina, republican.

Should two democrats from Louisiana and one from South Carolina be admitted to seats the Senate would stand thirty-six democrats to thirty-seven republicans and three independents, the latter adding a balance of four. If Messrs. Booth and Christianity are ranked as republicans, as they are, and Judge Davis as a democrat, the Senate will stand republicans 39, democrats 37. Senator Morton being too ill to attend, it virtually stands 38 to 37.—Washington Republican.

"EARLY TO BED AND EARLY TO RISE."

One of the most pernicious habits that a man can be guilty of is in going to bed as soon as it is dark and rising as soon, or even before he can see in the morning. It may do occasionally for a variety, but to be steadily followed as a matter of principle it tends to debilitate the moral principles, contract the views and renders one unfitted to enjoy life as a rational human being should. In nine cases out of ten these early risers have narrow contracted and selfish views of all the relations of life, because they have never allowed themselves time to think rationally and calmly about their employment consists of. From the moment they open their eyes in the morning their whole attention is taken up with the hurly-burly affairs of every day, and no sooner does day light appear than nature demands of them sleep, so as to repress a measure that looks bright and he is ready to look at his bright side all the day. Evening overtakes him before he is worn out. He has done just enough honest labor to enjoy quiet rest without being sleepy. He has now several hours before him in which he can enjoy himself, and when he does retire it is not as a worn out and exhausted animal, but as a human being ready for sleep. You can tell an early riser as far as you can see one. There is that restless, nervous anxiety about their looks and actions that betoken the first stage of insanity. That freshness and vigor that betoken health and normal physical and mental vigor. There is always a dissatisfied air about them, speaking plainly, that they are violating the laws of nature and paying the penalty therefor.—Exchange.

ABOLITIONISTS VS. NEGROES.—A dispatch from Louisville yesterday says:—

Hon. Cassius M. Clay yesterday morning shot and instantly killed a negro named Perry White. General Clay had employed White as another as cook, but finding that he had been robbing him of silver plate and other articles had discharged him. Yesterday morning he visited from his farm, six miles from Richmond, Ky., to start a negro chaise in the neighborhood for the purpose of hiring another servant. While on his way he discovered a loose horse in a pasture near the road side and the negro Perry White endeavoring to catch himself behind the animal. White had threatened Clay's life, and was known as a desperate character, and, upon perceiving him, Clay immediately leaped down, confronted the negro and ordered him to throw up his hands. The negro obeyed, and Clay talked to him roughly, and ordered him to leave the place, and telling him that if he moved from his position until he (Clay) was summoned he would kill him. As soon as Clay started for his horse the negro rushed after him, but Clay turned suddenly and fired twice, hitting the negro in the neck and breast. General Clay then rode to town and delivered himself to the authorities. The feeling of the community is entirely with Clay, while the negro had a reputation of being a bully and a dangerous man. The following is the coroner's verdict in the case:—

Perry White came to his death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by C. M. Clay on Sunday, September 30. Testimony being given as under oath by C. M. Clay, he being the only witness, we are constrained to justify said Clay and believe that he did it in self-defense.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—At the Prince George's county, Md., Republican Convention yesterday, G. C. Merriek was nominated for the Senate, his opponent, S. T. Suit and the delegation from one district retiring, as the announcement was made. The other candidates nominated are as follows:—House of Delegates, James A. Osborn, Rufus Belt and Harrison Wallis; Sheriff, J. N. Wilson; County Commissioners, B. F. Duval, F. C. Duval, H. H. Beall, T. H. Lusby and A. V. Bond; Surveyor, G. W. Jackson.

The republicans and independents of Charles county, Md., have made the following nominations:—Dr. F. Matthews Lancaster for the Senate; Frederick Stone and William DeCoursey Michael for the House; J. A. L. Conner, Uzzial Wright, James L. B. Splester Mudd and Addison Marty for palmer for Sheriff.

Many of our citizens unite in proclaiming Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture the most wonderful invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

At his residence, in Washington, D. C., suddenly at 11:15 p.m., Oct. 1, J. H. B. ARNOLD, formerly of this city, died. Funeral from the M. E. Church South, to-morrow, October 3rd, at 3:30 p.m.

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Senator Gordon on Reconciliation.

On the occasion of the banquet given at Atlanta to President Hayes, the Senator from Georgia, in replying to a toast, "The Blue and the Gray; blended once in the embrace of battle—blended now in lasting peace," said:—

I am very glad that the time has at last come when the North and South can discuss their differences at shorter range and with less dangerous arguments than they used from 1861 to 1865. [Laughter.] I do not know that I am the proper person to respond to this toast. I doubt whether any man, unless he be a foreigner, with no partially or prejudice for or against either section, could respond with judicial fairness. A Northern or a Southern man on occasions like this, is apt, from excess of generosity or hospitality, to say more in praise of the rival section than is just, or less of his own than is due to it, on account of excess of modesty; both of which might be forgiven very readily, however. I shall not attempt, of course, in an after dinner speech to review the war or the causes that led to it. Suffice it to say that the North and the South had their peculiar education, civilization and modes of thought. Each placed its peculiar construction upon the Constitution under which we live. This conflict of theories culminated in a conflict of arms. I think the whole question of differences may be compromised by that sentence, to discuss these conflicting theories each was earnest, honest and brave. Alas! they endured the hardships of the march, the privations of the camp, the loneliness of the picket watch. Alas! they heard the sullen tramp of confronting battalions, and felt the chagrin of defeat and the thrill of victory; and when the long weary fight was over and victory perched upon the Northern standard; when the Southern cross of battle went down in defeat and was faded away for ever; when these weary hosts stood for the last time around monuments which patriotism had raised from the bodies of their dead, there was not one brave heart, whether covered by the gray or the blue that did not thrill with generous respect for the manly foe that had confronted him, and echo the sentiment of the toast with all my heart, sir. [Gen. Gordon here gave an anecdote showing the generous feeling between foes that occurred during the war at Peterburg.] This fight is over, and if you ever want another fight, another duel, let it be of Paddy's shins—cornered duels, where two of the principals put a third party to flight. [Laughter.] I propose in future that we shall join our common arms against some common enemy. [Applause.] And that reminds me that I wish to send a challenge, and I ask the representative of those who wear the gray, I ask a challenge to those who wear the blue to strip us if they can in devotion to the liberties of the people and to the great interests of this great country, in peace or in war. [Applause.] Sir, I think I must have the apple of discord that has been rolled between the North and the South since the war. The North admitted the South's courage, but she forgot I think, that it left the twin sister of courage. Sir, honor is the South's idol. Let the North repose upon it. Let us extend in generous rivalry for the constitutional rights of all the States. Let us see who can do the most to protect the rights of the States without infringing upon the legitimate powers of the general Government, and when this contest shall be inaugurated all over the continent, then shall we witness what my eyes long to witness—a great country bound together in sympathy, linked by memories of a common ancestry and by cords stronger and more enduring than the bonds of iron which stretch from coast to coast. And now, Mr. President, as a representative of those who wore the gray, I extend to you who wore the blue, a cordial support in all rightful constitutional measures. [Applause, prolonged and loud.] President Hayes arose and bowed his thanks.

Another Defalcation.

LAWRENCE, MASS., October 2.—George R. Waterman, a clerk in the Pacific Mills here, and connected with the corporation for twenty years, is alleged to be a defaulter for a large amount, which street rumor places at \$150,000. The facts as far as disclosed by the officers of the mills are that Waterman has been guilty of gross irregularities, but to what extent is not yet known. The matter is being fully investigated and although the defalcation may not be as great as represented by rumor, yet the officers have levied an attachment upon his property to that amount. It is stated that Waterman has yielded all his available property to the demands of the Pacific Mills. How the defalcation was made is not disclosed.

A still in Ballin & O'Hara's distillery, on Poplar street, St. Louis, exploded last night and the building and contents were burned to the ground. The building was valued at \$15,000 and the stock at \$20,000. Fred. W. Ballman, one of the proprietors, was badly and perhaps fatally burned, and Austin Shaw, a driver of a horse rail of the fire department, was mortally injured while going to the fire, by the upsetting of the reel.

President Hayes has accepted an invitation to attend the Agricultural Fair at Frederick, Md., on Thursday, the 11th inst. He will be accompanied by several members of the Cabinet, all of whom have been invited.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.—Hours for the opening and closing of the mails:

CLOSING.

Northern and Western mails, 5:45 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

Southwestern, via Gordonsville and Lynchburg, 7:30 a.m.

Manassas Division, 7:30 a.m.

Washington and Ohio, Alexandria to Round Hill, Va., 8:00 a.m.

Southern, via Fredericksburg and Richmond, Va., 8:15 p.m. and 8:30 p.m.

Night mail for Lynchburg and points beyond at 9:00 p.m.

OPENING.

Northern and Western mails, 8:30 a.m. and 10:00 a.m.

Southwestern, via Lynchburg and Gordonsville, 7:00 p.m.

Manassas Division, 2:30 p.m.

Washington and Ohio, Round Hill to Alexandria, 3:30 p.m.